THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH. SATURDAY. NOV. 19. 1864. NO. 7.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month	$5 00
" 3 months	15 00
" 6 months	25 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	5 00
" 6 months	10 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to [illegible] all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING, which will be neatly and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[[illegible] FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

[illegible], Nov 18.—The Baltimore "American" of the [illegible] received.

[illegible] A telegram from Nashville says Hood's army is [illegible] encamped in the vicinity of Florence. One corps is on the North side of the river. The condition of the roads prevents active military operations. The rebel army remains comparatively quiet.

The Nashville "Whig" says Judge Wright of Georgia, recently a member of the Richmond Congress, has passed through Nashville to Washington to see what can be done towards bringing about peace.

Butler, in a speech in New York, Monday evening, said the government might now proffer the olive branch to the rebels, tendering an amnesty to the rebels and their leaders until the 8th of January. If they held out he would favor an unsparing prosecution of the war.

McClellan's resignation has been accepted and Sheridan appointed to the position.

Gen. Egan, of the Army of the Potomac, was severely wounded by a sharpshooter Sunday night.

Liverpool dates to the 5th received.

The bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to seven per cent.

Spain has sent her ultimatum to Peru. If full satisfaction is not given a Spanish squadron will seize the Republic and destroy the fleet.

From Lynchburg.

Lynchburg, Nov. 17.—The "Virginian" has official intelligence that Lieut. Col. Witcher, on the 5th inst., captured and burned two armed United States steamers, the Barrett and Fawn, and a quantity of small arms, on the Buffalo Shoals of Big Sandy river. On the same day he captured a large amount of military stores at Williamsburg.

Congressional.

Richmond, Nov. 18.—In the Senate, Mr. Orr's resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report the facts as far as they can be obtained, relative to the [illegible] seizure and capture of the Confederate steamer *Florida* in the bay of Bahia, and what action should be taken by this Government to redress the outrage.

Mr. Henry, of Tenn., introduced resolutions declaring the determination of Congress and the people of the Confederate States to prosecute the war till independence is acknowledged. The third resolution proclaims the readiness of the government to open negotiations for the establishment of a permanent and honorable peace upon the basis of independence.

The bill passed extending the time to exchange the old issue Treasury notes until first July, 1865.

Nothing of interest occurred in the House, in open session.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

New Advertisements.—R. T. Berry—Cotton yarns in exchange for beeswax, tallow and lard.

Bargain in Negroes—Enquire of the Editor of the Progress.

D. A. Ellis—Virginia Salt.

Creech & Litchford—Nails and tacks for making boots and shoes.

Newbern.—We learn from a source that we consider reliable, that there are now only about 4000 troops at Newbern, mostly white, and that the negro regiments that have been doing garrison duty there have been sent to Virginia.

The dwelling of Rev. Junius P. Moore, at Mt. Tirzah, Person county, with most of his furniture, was consumed by fire on Monday last.—The smoke house was also burned. The fire caught in an upper room and spread so rapidly that but little could be saved. The property destroyed could not be replaced, in peace times, for $7,000. The dwelling was insured for $2,000.

N. C. Officers Arrived at Savannah.—The following officers, belonging to N. C. Regiments, arrived at Savannah, from the Northern prisons, on the 13th: Dr. S. L. Golding, 21st N. C.; Capt. Sharp, 4th N. C. Cavalry; T. Albright, 53d N. C.

From Georgia.

Nothing known of the whereabouts of Hood and Sherman. We have already had intelligence, by telegraph, of a fight near Atlanta, on last Wednesday week. Of the affair the Macon *Confederate* of the 15th says:

"We publish to-day an account 'from up the road,' taken from the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*. The truth of the affair is this: On Wednesday last a cavalry regiment drove in the enemy's pickets, captured a redoubt and advanced upon a second fortification. At this moment the enemy brought up a heavy force of infantry and artillery, and our lines fell back to their original position. Our loss was one killed and eleven wounded."

The Macon *Confederate* of the same day says:

There was considerable excitement in the city yesterday in reference to reports from Atlanta. Parties who came down on the train this evening from Bear Creek, state that large fires have been seen in the direction of the city for several days past. These opinions, founded upon the representations of persons recently through the lines, are at variance. All reports, however, agree that Sherman is burning the houses and a portion of his wagons. Mrs. Boring, who was arrested as a spy near Rough and Ready, says that a number of Yankee officers, with whom she conversed, told her that they were going to take Montgomery. Mr. Hayden reports that they are building large winter quarters at Powder Springs, and thinks that they intend tearing up the railroad from Marietta to Atlanta, and use the iron for building a branch to that place.

The telegraph brings Northern news of the 10th. It was reported North that Sherman had burned Atlanta, and at the head of five corps was marching on Charleston. The *Herald* says that the report was not credited in military circles at Washington.

From all we can gather we are inclined to the opinion that Sherman has burned a greater portion of the city and will fall back beyond the Chattahoochee to winter. This movement is influenced by the danger of having the bridge across the river burned, which might be done at any time and would cut off the garrison from their supplies.

As improbable as the reports of Sherman's movements appear, it would be well enough to look after him very closely.

Sherman's Movements.—The Northern papers seem to be about as much in the dark concerning the movements of Sherman and Hood as those in the Confederacy. The Washington *Star*, of a late date, speculates as follows:

> We deem it not improper at this time to state that General Sherman's army has been heavily reinforced and otherwise strengthened, especially in the arm of cavalry, all his dismounted men having been remounted. The force (two corps) under General Thomas, now in Hood's front, has also been satisfactorily reinforced and strengthened, and is amply sufficient to insure that Hood can do no damage to speak of in Tennessee or Kentucky, which seems to be his aim. Sherman is operating with his other five corps in different bodies in Hood's rear, and is already between him and any possible line for his retreat south when he sees the necessity of so doing, which, we apprehend, will not be long hence. The direction of the marching of all the five corps with which Sherman has thrown himself upon Hood's line of communication leads to the conviction that he aims also to take Selma and Montgomery, if not march on in the same direction to Mobile. From the facts we state above, the public will see how much reliance is to be placed in the story of Sherman's advance on Charleston.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,760 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Fronsberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro,' N. C.
July 25-dtaw&wlm

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, Lenoir County.

J. F. HARTSFIELD
vs.
WM. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE DEfendant's land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's account.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.
Nov 1-d1t&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

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Nov 1-d1t&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.
Sept 23-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS. Bullion and Coin.
Confederate Bonds.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE--SESSION 1864.

As this body is to meet on Monday, the 21st instant, we give below a full and correct list of the members elect to the two branches:

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr F M Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—(vacancy.)
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter,
Person—O S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Mecklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—E Y McAden, C F Faucett.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk.
Ashe—Mr McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr.
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger.
Cabarrus—P B C Smith.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Outterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E H Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancil, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Ashworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Caho.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, in either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.

Address, R. T. BERRY,
Graham, N. C.
Nov 19-d4wtf

BARGAIN IN NEGROES!

A FAMILY OF VERY LIKELY HOUSE AND Plantation Servants, five men and boys, three women and two children, all intelligent and trustworthy, are offered for sale *privately*.

They would be exchanged, at very low prices, for a small farm convenient to a railroad. Enquire of the Editor.
Nov 19-d3t

Confederate copy 3 times and send bill to Progress Office.

Virginia Salt.
BUY NOW.

WILL SELL FOR CASH OR EXCHANGE ONE bushel Salt for two bushels Wheat, or three bushels Corn. Call on A. D. ELLIS.
Nov 19-d1t*

Just Received,

SEVERAL KEGS OF NAILS AND TACKS FOR MAking wood bottom shoes, and sprigs for boot heels, at CREECH & LITCHFORD'S,
Nov 19-d3t Commission Merchants.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$25.00
" " Three months	15.00
" " One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months	5.00
" " six months	10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.
BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.
Oct 12 tf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.
BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.
Sept 30-tf

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 3, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

Secretary's Office,
Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, Nov. 9th, 1864.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be held in Wilmington on Wednesday, the 23d instant.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Nov 12-dtm Secretary.

Goldsboro' State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Petersburg Express, Raleigh Confederate, Raleigh Progress, publish twice a week till meeting.

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN to attend children and do housework. For a servant of good character a good home may be secured and a good price obtained. Address "X," Progress office.
Nov 4-dtf

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

October 25-dtd W. J. SAUNDERS.

Confederate, Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, and Salisbury Watchman please copy and send accounts to W. J. S., Raleigh.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—T. D. Sledge.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Later, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at	7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at	1 P M
" " N C R R " "	11 A M
Western, " " "	11 A M
Augusta, " " "	11 A M
Fayetteville, " "	9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at	11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at	5 P M
Leachburg, " at	12 M
Roxboro', " at	12 M
Eastern closes daily at	9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at	9 A M
" " N C R R, at	9 P M
Western, " " at	9 P M
Augusta, " " at	9 P M
Fayetteville, at	12 ½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at	6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at	9 A M
Leachburg, Wednesdays at	1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at	1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

Auction Sale.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1864.

WE WILL SELL 1 NEGRO WOMAN, 2 YOUNG Mules, several hundred yards N. C. Kerseys, a considerable lot of Household Furniture, consisting of Wardrobes, Bureaux, Mattrasses, Bedsteads, Clock, Window Shades and Curtains, two or three excellent Sewing Machines, several Saddles, Cooking Stove and one Sulky, together with many other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 16 2t Auctioneers.

Auction Sales.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON MONDAY of Court week, 21st day of November, for cash, nine likely NEGROES, as follows:

6 LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MEN,
1 " " " GIRL,
1 " NEGRO WOMAN AND CHILD.

The woman is a good Ironer, Washer and Cook. They are sound and healthy, not refugee negroes, and are sold for no fault. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Nov 10-eod4t Auct. & Com. Merchants.

Cakes, Cakes, Cakes!

IN GREAT VARIETY, MADE AFTER THE *OLD FASHION,*

By an EXPERIENCED BAKER. PARTIES, FAMILIES, &c., supplied at short notice. Many other GOOD EATABLES may be found at MYNER & JORDAN'S.
Nov 12-dtf

WANTED.

$5,000 VIRGINIA BANK BILLS.
$5,000 North Carolina Bank Bills.

—ALSO—

Confederate Bonds, long and short date.
Coupon of old North Carolina Sixes.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Nov 15-d5t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I WILL LEAVE HILLSBOROUGH AND GREENSborough on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.

Nov 15-dtd W. A. THOMPSON.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
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Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

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65 SACKS OF PRIME VIRGINIA SALT, OR WILL exchange one bushel of Salt for three bushels of NEW CORN, both Corn and Salt delivered at my Mills, on Neuse River.
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BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwared free of charge:

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Mr Edward Hege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
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Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 31-d&wlm Surgeon General N. C.

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News copy one month.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE J. T. LEACH, JR., of Wake, as a candidate for ENGROSSING CLERK to the next General Assembly.

REFERENCES—Col. George Little, Aid to Gov. Vance; Col. J. P. H. Russ, Secretary of State.
Nov 16-d6twlt [Conservative copy.]

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the Progress on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at
Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

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A GOOD GRIST MILLER OVER FIFTY YEARS OF age. Apply to
Oct 21-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

DAILY PROGRESS.
RALEIGH, N. C.
SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money in time.

LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL.

We have made arrangements to have the proceedings of the Legislature, which body is to assemble on the 21st instant, reliably and correctly reported for the PROGRESS, and persons who desire to keep themselves posted as to the action of the Assembly should subscribe at once. We shall furnish the *Daily Progress* during the session, which will hardly be less than six weeks, and probably more, at $5, the subscription to commence with the first day of the session.

We shall also publish all the important action of Congress. In addition to the summary received each day by telegraph we shall publish all important laws passed, and give such portions of the proceedings as may prove of general interest.

DAILY PROGRESS one month, $5; three months, $15; and six months, $25. WEEKLY PROGRESS $5 for three months and $16 for six months.

The Press and the President.

We surrender much of our space to a reproduction of comments, by the leading papers of the Confederacy, of the late Message of President Davis. There are but three papers in the South, as far as our knowledge extends, that endorse those features of the Message which advocate the arming of negroes under certain exigencies, and the substitution of "details" for exemptions as far as the Press, the Pulpit and other classes are concerned. The Press is almost unanimous and quite indignant at this effort on the part of the Executive to clothe himself with all the powers of Dictator and Tyrant, and yet we think it probable that his irresponsible and obsequious tools in Congress will do all that he asks. There are those who think there will be no danger in investing Mr. Davis with this extraordinary power, though opposed to the principle, because he is too pure and patriotic to abuse it. Our only answer to such is that those who ask to be clothed with the armor of tyranny and oppression, are sure to become such when the power is invested in their hands; and we have no confidence in any man on earth who is capable of trampling the Constitution of his country under foot to gratify his own ambitious and selfish ends. If the form of free Government established by our fathers, with its countless blessings, is to be ignored, and we are to have a military Despotism with A Dictator instead of a President, we had as live have Lincoln as Davis, and would as soon make choice of any other bad man, as of either. But we will never choose between masters. If Mr. Davis wants the confidence and support of the people let him confine himself to the Constitution of his country and attempt no usurpations in violation of it. We have no hesitation in saying that if our authorities had been as zealous in prosecuting the war against the common enemy as they have been in passing and executing laws to oppress, distress and divide their own citizens, the military situation would have been much better than it is. If the slave of the South is to be freed, and the white man enslaved, to secure our independence, the heritage will be dearly bought, even should we succeed, a result of which there is no certainty.

Let representatives and people remember that eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty.

The *Examiner* seems to be confident that Grant means to make one more determined assault upon the lines in front of Petersburg and Richmond before bad weather sets in. It publishes a general order purporting to have been issued from the War office at Washington, ordering all absentees from the army to report to their respective commands by the 14th of the present month. We suppose Gen. Lee will be ready for the shock whenever it may come.

GOV. BROWN ON COMMISSIONER BAYLOR.—Governor Brown has published the following letter:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 8, 1864.

Eidtor of the Chronicle & Sentinel:

I notice in your paper a letter addressed by C. G. Baylor to myself, from New York, in which he pretends, as Commissioner of Georgia, to give information of the political sentiments and opinions of the people of the North, and volunteers his advice as to the mode of settlement which will be necessary, &c. The public has already been informed of the nature of the Commercial Commission to Europe which Mr. Baylor held in accordance with the resolution of the Legislature of this State. I take this mode of stating that neither the commission nor instructions to Mr. Baylor, clothed him with any political or diplomatic functions. He was confined by both strictly to the commercial objects expressed in the resolution of the Legislature with no authority to transcend them. On learning that he had assumed to exercise diplomatic functions with which he was not clothed, and had gone to the enemy, I issued a Proclamation revoking his commission. The statement made in some of the papers that he was ever a member of my staff is wholly destitute of truth.

His public speeches made prior to the date of his commission were as strongly Southern and as denunciatory of the Northern people and government as those made by the most ardent official of the Confederate States.

Very respectfully, your ob'dt serv't,
JOSEPH E. BROWN.

THE PRESS ON MR. DAVIS AND HIS MESSAGE.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

FREEDOM OF [illegible]

The [illegible] is [illegible] somewhat wider view than those of our contemporaries have done of the extraordinary recommendation of the President, and its probable effect, if concurred in by Congress, upon the Press of the country. It is not those skillful dialectitions, the editors—whose places some propose to supply with substitutes above the military age—that are alone concerned; but a blow, whether meditated or not, levelled and aimed, or hurled at random, would thus be struck at the freedom of discussion. A "detailed" Press would be a fettered and worthless thing. It would be a Samson bound; the sport of those who no longer fear its power. We should then grope blindly amidst the columns of that splendid superstructure dedicated to Freedom and the Rights of Man, and happy would it be for us if that sightly fabric, the Temple of Liberty, did not tumble into ruin.

The liberty of the editor to write is not all that is involved in the idea of a free Press; it is the liberty to print the thoughts of others. One of the master minds of this century has said that "the most capital advantage an enlightened people can enjoy is the liberty of *discussing* every subject which can fall within the compass of the human mind; while this remains, freedom will flourish; but should it be lost or impaired, its principles will neither be well understood nor *long retained.*" In the same argument for "the freedom of the Press," he says: "It is surely just that every one should have a right to examine those measures by which the happiness of all may be affected. The control of the public mind over the conduct of ministers, exerted through the medium of the Press, has been regarded by the best writers both in our country and on the continent as the main support of our liberties. While this remains we cannot be enslaved; when it is impaired or diminished we shall soon cease to be free." Again he says: "Free enquiry will never endanger a good government." Still further he remarks, "Freedom of thought, being intimately connected with the happiness and dignity of man in every stage of his being, is of so much more importance than the preservation of any Constitution, that to *infringe* the former under pretence of supporting the latter is to *sacrifice the means to the end.*"—Yet again he adds: "The real danger to every free government is less from its enemies than from itself, and should it resist the most temperate reforms, and maintain its abuses with obstinacy, imputing complaint to faction, calumniating its friends, and smiling only on its flatterers; should it encourage informers and hold out rewards to treachery, turning every man into a spy, and every neighborhood into the seat of an inquisition, let it not hope it can long conceal its tyranny under the mask of freedom. These are the means through which despotism must enter; these are the arts at which integrity sickens, and freedom turns pale." If Robert Hall, when he wrote these lines had been a witness of the despotism which is now enthroned on the Northern bank of the Potomac, he could not have produced a more faithful portraiture. And such might be our condition were the press of this country dependent on "military authority" for its existence.

We quote once more from the author of the "Apology for the Freedom of the Press." He says: "Publications, like everything else that is human, are of a mixed nature, where truth is often blended with falsehood, and important hints suggested in the midst of much impertinent or pernicious matter; nor is there any way of separating the precious from the vile but by tolerating the whole. Where the right of unlimited inquiry is asserted, the human faculties will be upon the advance; where it is relinquished, they will be of necessity, at a stand, and will probably decline." Such has been the experience of all ages and countries, and it requires but little practical knowledge to enable an ordinary thinker to comprehend the theory here suggested, viz: that the freest interchange of thought and opinion through the medium of the Press, is most in consonance with the spirit of republican institutions. An untrammelled Press is fatal to tyranny, whilst one that is subsidized and dependent for its existence upon the will or caprice of one man, or exists by the pleasure of "military authority," is not worth the name. It would neither originate nor disseminate anything that could be construed into a reflection upon the "authorities" that control its being.

We will only add in conclusion that, rather than see the Press of this Confederacy reduced to the humiliation that the President's recommendation contemplates, we would have every newspaper in these States suppressed and blotted out of existence. We should then be spared the disgusting spectacle presented by court journals and parasitical apologists for every species of executive usurpation.

[From the Columbia Carolinian.]

UNCONSTITUTIONAL MEASURES.

The President has sworn to uphold the Constitution, yet he proposes in his message to violate it in two points. In the matter of the emancipation of slaves under certain conditions, he shows an unmistakable inclination to usurp a power which was never granted to the General Government, and which, without the shadow of a doubt, belongs to the States alone. In the matter of the restriction of the press, he displays an equally unmistakeable inclination to perpetrate an act which is expressly forbidden to the General Government, and which the States are solemnly engaged by their own Constitutions not to commit. The passage in which this last measure is discussed and recommended is the more suspiciously suggestive of dictatorial aspirations, because it contains what looks very much like an intentional misrepresentation of the existing exemption law. In that passage, as if with the design of producing a false impression as to the extent of the exemption law, physicians, editors and printers are classed with workmen in mines, tanners, shoemakers and mechanics generally, who the writer of the message must have known are not exempted but detailed, and who consequently would not be affected by the change which he suggests. This artful confusion of professions with trades could not have originated with Mr. Davis; he is, we trust and believe, too honest a man to resort to such a subterfuge to gain any end whatever; we are, therefore, disposed to charge the attempted imposition to some power behind the throne. But [illegible] the author of this part of the message who he may, there can be no doubt that the association of the [illegible] mentioned classes in this [illegible] [illegible]. It is calculated to produce a [illegible] in the number of those now exempt from military duty. It is [illegible] [illegible] that this proposition of the President involves only the teacher, the physician, the clergyman and the representative of the press; and there is no small ground for believing that it was made to involve all of these for the sole reason that there was no plausible excuse by which it could be made to involve the representatives of the press alone. It is yet the latter the Executive is striking at. It is for the purpose of silencing those watchful sentinels who are always ready to sound the alarm when they smell tyranny in the tainted gale, that class exemptions are, at this time, asserted to be indefensible in theory. There must be no more denunciation of official injustice, no more exposure of official mismanagement or corruption, no more outbursts of indignation against oppression—in fine, no more discussions of official policy except in the way of unqualified eulogy. We must all be base sycophants, office [illegible], or close every printing office. Is this an alternative which the Congress of the Confederate States, the lawmakers of a country, where burns the last hope of conservative Republicanism, will deign to offer the press? We do not believe it. They know the value of that press too well; they know that the preservation of liberty and, to a great extent, the maintenance of the spirit of the nation in this contest depend upon the retention of its privileges; they know, moreover, that, if ever the doctrine of reconstruction should rear too haughtily its repulsive head, it is to the fiery tongue of the Southern press that we must look to consume it, else we may be [illegible] to drown the reptile in its own blood. They know all this, and scorning to weigh the services of the journalists of the Confederacy against the advantage of putting one, two or three hundred men into the field, they will deal this [illegible] idea such a blow as will deter its author from ever repeating a suggestion [illegible] to their wisdom, their patriotism and their devotion to the cause of truth. If they do not do this, if they pass such a law as the President desires, they will have the satisfaction of having added a company or so to the army, only to earn for themselves a place in history alongside of that one which records the [illegible] of the most cringing Senate of Imperial Rome.

(From the Montgomery Advertiser.)

The President disposes of what remains of this Confederacy with a sweeping hand. After reviewing the situation, and whipping the Yankees on every field, he turns upon his own country and proposes to destroy the remaining vestiges of our free institutions and to liberate negroes, who are, and ought to be, slaves. This is the extraordinary attitude in which Mr. Davis is placed by the telegraphic report of his message, and we would fain hope it is not so but for the unmistakeable temper of the document throughout. It seems that the President is not yet satisfied with his power. He wants the whole system of exemption by classes abolished, and discretionary authority vested in him and his subordinates to grant such details, for limited periods, as they may determine the public service requires.

The exemption by classes, for special pursuits and professions, he regards as not defensible in theory. Of course not—it conflicts very materially with that omnipotent military authority which he and Mr. Secretary Seddon would exercise over the civil, as well as military, affairs of this country. They know so much better than Congress, or the whole Confederacy, what the necessities of the people are. They, fortunate beings, live in Richmond, the centre of all intelligence, and these poor, witless Congressmen reside in the dark corners of this benighted land.

That wise old proverb, "In multitude of counsellors there is safety," is lost on the immaculate heads that rule at Richmond, and hereafter the maxim should read, "The many know nothing—the few everything." How else but by reducing the proposition of the President to this patent absurdity, are we to show the tendency of his teachings? If his theory is carried out, we will have neither Confederate nor State government, nor Press; nor people exercising any control over our destinies, but all will be merged at once into a narrow, self-willed military despotism.

(From the Montgomery Appeal.)

If President Davis should succeed in mustering into the military service, under his wholesale conscription policy, every printer in the Confederacy, he would not be able to raise one single full regiment. Why, then, should he place it in the power of his enemies to accuse him of a disposition to usurp all power and to silence at least a portion of the press of the country, when so little is to be gained by his unwise and ruinous policy? By such a course he is in truth furnishing his opponents with a club with which to beat out his own brains, and inflict a moral blow upon the life of the Confederacy.

(From the Memphis Appeal.)

WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

"Now, what are we fighting for?" asks the Charlottesville *Chronicle*. For our homes? No. For our gold and silver? No. For our peculiar form of government? No—we have already submerged the States for military effect. For the right to make tobacco? No. Or cotton? No. We are willing to sacrifice all these. For our slaves? Again we answer, *No!* We are not fighting for any particular end. We are fighting for the idea of race; we are fighting for the life of that race; we are offering hecatombs of individual lives that the *race* may live."

We are fighting, indeed, replies the Richmond *Enquirer*, for the existence of our people as a race, the freedom and liberty as understood and taught by our forefathers.

"It is remarkable—I mention it for the curiosity of the fact," said Watkins Leigh, "that if any evil, physical or moral, arise in any of the States South of us, it never takes a northerly direction, or taints the Southern breeze; whereas if any plague originate in the North, it is sure to spread to the South and to invade us sooner or later; the influenza, the small pox, the varioloid, the Hessian fly, the circuit court system, universal suffrage, all come from the North; and they always cross above the falls of the great rivers; below, it seems, the broad expanse of waters interposing, effectually arrest their progress."

Against such invasions as these are we now fighting; we are fighting for our civilization, be it good or bad, right or wrong. We are fighting again, the [illegible] fought by our forefathers; freedom's battle, bequeathed from sire to son; "that Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the *consent of the governed*," that "it is the right of the people to alter or abolish their form of government and institute a new government" whenever they may see fit. We are fighting against centralism and despotism. [illegible] with the [illegible] of the war, not [illegible] its object.

Now it seems to us that both the *Chronicle* and *Enquirer* might have carried their solution of this inquiry still further, and answered that we are fighting for no one thing in particular, but for a multiplicity of objects, among the rest popular rights, civil and religious liberty, freedom of speech and of the press, all of which are guaranteed by one fundamental law, the Constitution.—The people of the South, both civilians and soldiers, are battling for their independence of the North, because of a disposition on the part of the people of that section to rob them of their rights and privileges as free men in the full enjoyment of which they were born and reared, and which they wish to bequeath to their posterity. This it is in great part that has nerved the arm of the soldier in the field and buoyed the heart of the gray haired patriot at home.

But what must be the feelings of both the soldier and the patriot when they witness a disposition on the part of their own Government to rob them of the very rights for the maintenance of which they are fighting the Yankees? Their zeal for the cause must necessarily be in a great measure paralyzed, as it is a matter of comparative indifference to them which side is triumphant, when they see a purpose on the part of both to rob them of their liberties.

It may be answered that whatever proportion of these is taken from the people during the war will be restored to them at its close. It is precisely upon such premises as these that the Yankee Government justifies its unwarrantable and tyrannical acts, and all history proves that popular rights once surrendered to the governing power are always slow of recovery. A free press has always been regarded as the bulwark and palladium of our liberties on this continent, and when it is assailed, either directly or indirectly, it is time the whole people should take the alarm. Let us, then, not forget, but continue to defend the great fundamental rights for which we are now doing battle, whether they be assailed by a foreign or a domestic foe.

(From the Lynchburg Republican.)

When the Senate of France met to consult upon the situation of the affairs of the Empire, at the moment when power seemed to be departing from the great Napoleon, it framed a bill of indictment against the Emperor, in which the following specification is found: "Considering that the liberty of the Press, established and consecrated *as one of the rights of the nation*, has been constantly subject to the arbitrary censorship of his police, and that at the same time he has always availed himself of the press, to fill France and Europe with unfounded statements, false maxims, doctrines favorable to despotism, etc.," therefore "The Senate declares and decrees as follows:—Napoleon Bonaparte has forfeited the throne; and the hereditary right established in his family is abolished." What was done in France, which occasioned a revolution to rid herself of an obsequious government, might be done in the Confederate States, if "military authority" be permitted to interfere with the liberty of the Press, which was "established and consecrated as one of the rights of the nation." Far better would it be to have no Press at all, than to have one which, existing by the pleasure of one man, could be used to fill the country with "unfounded statements, false maxims, doctrines favorable to despotism, etc." That which, while free and untrammeled, may be potent for good, can be made equally effective in the cause of tyranny. Let the people beware of those who would directly or indirectly, impair the liberty of the Press and turn this mighty engine against us.

[From the Mississippian.]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Montgomery *Advertiser*, of yesterday, in alluding to the synopsis of the President's message, by telegraph, says many truthful things in relation to the attempt indirectly made to suppress the freedom of the press, and in this particular we agree with the *Advertiser*, that should this message be carried out the country would shortly be where Mr. Boyce and others said it was drifting, in case the war should continue during another Presidential campaign.

Mr. Barksdale, the accorded mouth-piece of the President, has, according to the dispatches of last night, which we trust for his sake have misrepresented him, advocated the favorable consideration of the message in regard to the press, while Mr Foote warned Congress to beware of its action in relation to this mighty engine of republican institutions. Would Mr. Barksdale, even indirectly, put in the power of any one man or a central power, to suppress or awe into its particular notions the press—that great motive power of the Government which, of all others—in his own hands too—was the most potent of inaugurating this stupendous revolution? He dare not advocate such a step and look his constituency in the face in his district.

On Saturday morning we shall avail ourselves of the space allotted us to make liberal extracts from the various journals of the South who have already spoken out on this subject.

(From the Wilmington Journal.)

DETAILS.

The Fayetteville *Observer* states the case correctly when it says that "however free the press might be under the proposed system of details, nobody would believe it free, and all its power for good would be gone."

We do not think that the President means any attack upon the press. We think his recommendation has reference simply to the filling up of the ranks of the army. That is the way he states it himself, and he is too proud and too bold a man to resort to evasion. But its effect would be the same, whatever might be its intention. We do not know the number of men capable of bearing arms in the Confederacy who are exempted from service on account of being engaged in the publication of newspapers. In this town, now one of the most important of the Confederacy, we cannot count over six persons in all, connected with the press, who could be in any way liable to conscription, or capable of performing military duty. This includes editors and printers. Unless other people are more favored in the matter of printers than we are, we can truly say that the withdrawal of them all and all connected with the press in any way, would not do much towards swelling the ranks of the army. Still it is a question simply of their usefulness to the Confederacy.

This is a question which we will not discuss. It seems to us, however, that if they are not more useful now than they could be in the army, they certainly would not be so if detailed. After all, it may be regarded as a question of usefulness. If the press is worth being continued, its worth must depend upon public confidence in its independence. Not simply must it be independent, but it must be believed to be so. Such belief will not be accorded to detailed conductors, liable to be removed at discretion, no matter how far the President might be above the attempt to dictate, as they above the weakness of yielding to dictation.

[From the Macon Confederate.]

The employment of negroes is the most important topic treated in this message. The President is in favor of the government purchasing 40,000 slaves and placing them in the military service of the Government as teamsters, sappers and miners, &c. As a reward for the services thus rendered, he recommends the emancipation of the slaves thus employed, after their term of service expires. There can be but little doubt that this portion of the message will greatly please our enemies, and furnish them with an additional argument in favor of the [illegible]. It is an admission that slavery is a curse, the release from which is a blessing and a boon.

Freedom is promised the slave [illegible] as an inducement to the faithful discharge of duties. How does this dovetail with the position taken by the Southern people that slavery was the best possible condition for the negro, and that his moral and physical interests were best protected in a state of servitude. Is it not an admission that the most precious boon we could give our slaves is freedom, and that we are holding them, contrary to their interests, in a state of bondage! Its adoption would be an endorsement of the falsity promulgated by the abolitionists, that we hold the negro in a state of [illegible], contrary to the laws of God, and the best interests of the slave. Are the Southern people willing, as in days agone, to admit that slavery is an evil, and justify it alone upon the plea of necessity? We think not; and we sincerely hope Congress will give the matter the most serious consideration before they adopt measures, which we cannot but believe, will prove highly detrimental to our cause.

Negroes can be used to advantage in the army and hospitals, but there is no reason why they cannot successfully be employed and liberally rewarded—not by freedom, which would prove a curse to them and a danger to us; but by such wise enactments as might improve their condition, without changing their status. As slaves they should be used and as slaves returned to their masters. If it be necessary to secure their services for the Government, to purchase the negroes required for the army, let them be bought, and, at the expiration of their term of service, let them, as a reward for duties faithfully done, be permitted to select the State in which they will reside and the master whom they will serve.—The negro, like the child, is little influenced by promises of reward in the future, and while our enemies would soon find means to make him distrust our promise of freeing him, he would easily be induced to believe that for faithful service rendered, he would be permitted to choose his own home and master.

We cannot dismiss the subject without referring to another recommendation made in the message, namely, the repealing of all exemptions and the detailing by military authority, of all persons whose services are deemed more necessary to the cause in their present pursuits than in the field. While it cannot be denied that the exemption by classes is looked upon by the people as unjust, there are nevertheless certain pursuits which, if permitted to exist at all, should be free. Of this number is the Press. Without freedom, it is worse than useless. What confidence can the people place in a press, which cannot animadvert upon public men or measures without hazarding its existence?

A shoemaker, a tanner, or a blacksmith can perform his duties as well when detailed as when exempt, but the very life and soul of the press is freedom. To be of service it must speak without fear and without favor. So impressed, were the wise men who framed the constitution, with the necessity of a free Press, that they expressly declared in that instrument that "Congress should pass no law limiting the freedom of the Press."

Can any sane man doubt that this freedom which is guaranteed by the organic law of the land, would be infringed if an editor was liable to be torn from his sanctum and hurried to the front at the will of an officer whose operations he had criticised or whose corruption he had exposed. With the detailing of editors all freedom of the press is done away with and the purpose for which it is entitled to privileges entirely ignored. If the two or three hundred men engaged in printing and editing newspapers in the South, can be of more service in the field, than in their present positions, let them be sent to the front, and all newspapers be suppressed. But let there be no cheating of the people, give them a Free Press or none at all.

(From the Charleston Mercury.)

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT—CO-ORDINATE BRANCHES.

Although carefully covered over with the mantle of secrecy by Congress, enough has been disclosed by stern realities to show the chronic incompetency of President Davis, of himself, to govern the affairs of the Confederacy with wisdom and with vigor. Yet if the Provisional Congress had done its duty—if the present Congress would do its duty—President Davis could readily be helped, nolens volens, into a course of efficiency. He is President of the Confederate States for six years—three years more. The Constitution has not been proved to be inadequate to rectify his weaknesses and aberrations. He can be directed, as the King of Great Britain is. That Government is a Constitutional Monarchy, having co-ordinate branches. In Great Britain, no policy of the Government, no Cabinet advisers can stand against the express opinion of the House of Commons. Are the people less potent in the Confederate States, through their Representatives in Congress, than the people of Great Britain in Parliament?—We do not believe it. Parliament has no power, like that of Congress, to pass a law inspite of the King's veto; yet no King, since 1688, has dared to veto a bill passed by Parliament. No King has dared to defy public opinion in the appointment of the national councillors and the commanders of armies, setting up favoritism and partisanship above efficiency.

Public opinion carried out in Congress, with the legislative power which Congress possesses as to measures and men, can infuse efficiency into the Administration whether in the appointment of Cabinet officers; in the management of campaigns, or in the timely development and proper use of our resources. But Congress must assume its duties under the Constitution, as an independent element of power. It must abandon the idea that it is only a secret body for registering the will of the President. It must be the people—standing forth in the light of day—clothed with the whole legislative power of the Government, and with their agent, the President, instrumental for their deliverance.